

# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

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FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 24, 1857.

NO. 24.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY,  
BY A. G. HODGES,  
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THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large monthly sheet is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

All letters upon business should be *posted* to insure attention.

A D D R E S S  
Adopted by the American Party,  
AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING.  
June, 1857.

ADDRESS.

Called by the passing away of another year to meet the members of the American party in National Council, the occasion demands a reaffirmation of our opinions. We are ready to-day as aforesome to give a reason for the faith that is in us, and are ready to-day as ever before to stand fast by our oaths of devotion to our whole country. Neither dismayed by defeat, nor disheartened by opposition—neither disengaged by the past, nor without hope for the future—we meet together both to counsel one with another, and to show to the people of the United States by our presence and our numbers here in open convention that as a party we are hopeful and determined as to our future course of action.

The dominant party at the North and the dominant party at the South, by appeals made to sections of country and the passions of the day, are temporarily successful. But a temporary triumph is no evidence of permanent success. Nor does a victory secured by passion give evidence of a true attachment to principle. A true soldier will never be disheartened in sustaining a good cause because of one or many defeats.

The nine hundred thousand American voters who sustained the American candidate for the two first offices in the gift of the people in November last may enjoy the consciousness of an honest work well meant and well done. They neither counted the cost of defeat nor faltered in the discharge of a great public duty, and had the thousands of men who agreed with them in opinion as to the justice of their principles, and the fitness of their candidate acted upon the same convictions of public duty, the result would have been far different. At the North, tens of thousands voted for Mr. Fremont upon the plea that there was no chance for Mr. Fillmore, while tens of thousands voted for Mr. Buchanan at the South upon the plea that a vote for Mr. Fillmore would secure the election of the candidate of the miscalculated Republican party. It was a cruel and uncalled for sacrifice of principle upon the altar of expediency, and one of those sacrifices of principle which, if persisted in, in private life, is as sometimes the case, in the consideration of subjects of great public moment, would result in common disaster. When patriotism becomes the rule of action and a true love of country points out the path of duty, nothing can excuse the yielding up of that which is right for that which is merely expedient.

We do not, however seek to recall the feelings of those who were tempest in a moment of a despot's fury or thoughtlessness to forget their obligations to their country or their associates in principle.

Thousands who left our ranks in November, drawn away by the temporary expedients and passions of the hour, have returned to the fold of the American party. They have been taught in the bitter school of experience that the word of promise may be made to the ear and broken to the heart upon which it was cast. We condemn this outrage upon morals and humanity, and desire to see the nuisance abated. We trace it, however, as one of the natural ills incident to that system of administration which seeks to fill the nation with criminals, paupers, and fanatics from the old world. We trace the great majority of wrongs in Utah, the act of treason, the cases of arson, the multitudes of murders, the cruel banishments, the beastly intercourse, to that unnatural indifference to those who, serpent-like, have crept into the bosom of the nation in order to sting and destroy it.

Other questions of great importance though of less magnitude also attract our attention. The public domain, secured by a common treasure and a common sacrifice of blood and labor, the common property of the nation is distributed without regard to the general ownership, and with a lavishness of appropriation which shows an utter indifference to the just claims and true wants of the American people.

Who can arrest these evils and restore the government to its ancient landmarks but the American party? Where else is there a sure hope of the union of the States with that free expression of opinion which belongs to every Commonwealth of the Republic, and to every citizen in the Union?

We call then upon our countrymen all over the land to organize and act. Let them seek to give honor, strength, prosperity, and perpetuity to our glorious Union by making the love of country and of the whole country a passion and a principle.

The past in our nation is made glorious by the patriotism and heroism of our noble ancestry of Southern men of the stamp and character of him who led the great armies of the Revolution, and of those who were distinguished under the confederation and in the convention which framed the constitution. Northern men, too, of the stamp and character of the son of Massachusetts who nominated George Washington of Virginia to be General-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic, and like him received the sword of the leading British General on Southern soil at the instance of the forever-loved, Heaven protected Father of our common country.

Living then in these great examples of the past—seeking to re-baptise the whole nation in the spirit of the great and good men who led the way to victory, and to independence, we, too, are hopeful and heartful of the great future.

We invoke the sympathy, the aid, the cooperation of all men, all over the land, who are with us and of us in principle and sentiment—and of all men too, who wish to reform those gross abuses in the State and nation which have resulted in so much personal wrong, and left a stain like a curse upon the fair frame of the Republic. Americans and friends of Americans, North and South, East and West, "Awake, arise, or be forever fallen."

ERASTUS BROOKS, of New York.

ANTHONY KENNEDY, of Maryland.

R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana.

VESPASIAN ELIIS, of Washington, D. C.

W. M. F. SWITZLER, of Missouri.

J. J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky.

H. W. HOFFMANN, of Maryland.

W. S. WOOD, of Michigan.

W. H. SUTTON, of Arkansas.

AUSTIN BALDWIN, of Connecticut.

GILES M. HILLIYER, of Mississippi.

J. SCOTT HARRISON, of Ohio.

WM. W. DANENHOWER, of Illinois.

JOHN M. HARLAN.  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair Street, with J. W. L. Harlan.

REPER TO  
Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, Frankfort, Ky.

HON. JAMES HARLAN.

TAYLOR, TURNER & CO., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.

G. H. MONSARRAT & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.

W. TANNER, Louisville, Ky.

July 22, 1857—by.

GIN—If you want excellent GIN call at

G. May 15, 1857.

Geo. A. ROBERTSON.

## H. G. BANTA, PAINTER & PAPER HANGER.

To the Citizens of Frankfort and Surrounding Country:

I AM THANKFUL to you for past favors, and to merit a continuance of the same in the following branches of my trade:

### HOUSE PAINTING;

All kinds of Zinc, White and Enamelled Finished Paintings, &c. &c. in all kinds of plain House and Roof painting done in the most durable manner. Mixed paints always for sale.

### SIGN PAINTING

All kinds of Gilt, Fancy and Plain Signs; also Signs neatly painted on Glass, or Transparent Cloth for Show-windows; Trunks and Umbrellas marked at short notice.

### IMITATIONS OF WOODS & MARBLES,

Mahogany, Maple, Walnut, Rosewood, Oak, and kinds of Staining and Imitations of all kinds of Marble, in the best manner.

### GLAZING

Of every description, such as Sashes for Houses, and Green Houses, bedded in Putty. All kinds of Stained and Frosted Glass furnished and Glazed in the very best style.

### PAPER HANGING.

Every kind of Panelled, Match, Plain or Ornamental Paper Hanging; Testers and Fire Screens neatly papered.

June 24, 1857—by.

E. RANDOLPH SMITH. CHAS. S. WALLER. J. T. BOYCE,  
Chicago, Ill. Chicago, Ill. Danville, Ky.

Price—60 cts per quire.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS AND FOR SALE AT

EVANS.

SHOE AND BOOKSTORE.

July 1, 1857.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF FANCY ARTICLES,

CAN BE OBTAINED AT

DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.

POMADES FOR THE HAIR

Of every style and price at

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

TOOTH BRUSHES

A beautiful assortment, at

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

COMBS

every description and material, at

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

HAIR BRUSHES.

The largest variety in Frankfort, at

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

ODONALGIC PREPARATIONS.

Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, &c., at

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

DOG GRASS BRUSHES.

For Cloth, Velvet and Bonnet purposes, at

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FANCY SOAPS

Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes and perfumes, at

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FINE TOILET BOTTLES,

Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FINE COLOGNE,

For sale in any quantity, either in bottles, suitable for the toilet, or otherwise, at

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS.

The genuine Lubin's as well as a variety of other's make, in new styles, and at all prices, at

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

EVERYTHING

In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A handsome selection will be opened in due time for the approaching holidays, at

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Dec. 1, 1857.

M. D. M'HENRY.

W. H. M'HENRY.

M. D. & W. H. M'HENRY,

ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,

DES MOINES, IOWA,

PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk County, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the United States District Court.

They have also established a General Agency for the transaction of all manner of business connected with Land Titles.

They will enter Lands, investigate Titles, buy and sell Securities, and make Investments in city or country property to the best advantage.

The best Kentucky reference given if required. Correspondence solicited.

Jan. 1, 1857—by.

ANDREW MONROE.

JAMES MONROE.

B. & J. MONROE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

James Monroes will stand to the collection of

claims in central Kentucky; also, to the investigation of titles to land in Kentucky, on behalf of non-residents and others.

[April 9, 1857—by.

ANDREW MONROE.

R. A. LOGAN.

MONROE & LOGAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Office on the East side of Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson, near the Court House yard.

April 11, 1857—by.

T. N. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Frankfort, Ky.

W. H. Lindsey will stand to the collection of

titles to land in Kentucky, on behalf of non-residents and others.

[April 11, 1857—by.

MONROE & LOGAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Office on the East side of Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson, near the Court House yard.

April 11, 1857—by.

S. D. MORRIS,

ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

W. H. Morris will stand to the collection of

titles to land in Kentucky, on behalf of non-residents and others.

## THE COMMONWEALTH.

Sut Lovegood Blown up.

BY S.—L., OF TENN.

Sut's hide was head—the wounds received in his sudden separation from his new shirt have ceased to pain, and true to his instincts, or rather a "family dispensation," as he calls it, he "spitchoes in" again, and gets awfully blown up by a wild mountain girl. Hear him poor fellow:

"George did you ever see Sicily Burns? Her dad lives at the Ratil Snail Springs, nigh in the Georgia line?"

"Yes, a very handsome girl."

"Handsum' that wurd don't kiver the case; it's sounds like callin' good whisky water when ye are at a big spring an' the still house ten miles off, an' hit a rainin', an' yer flask only half full. She shows amon' whatev' like a sunflower as compare to dog fennel an smart weed an jimsin. Oh, such a busom! but there ain't no use trying to decribe her. She needs adazly fifteen inches over garter elar over the knot, stet sixteen hands an a half high, and weighs one hundred an twenty-six in her petticoats. Cod'n crawl thru a whisky barrel with both heads stove-out, if it wur hilt study for her, an god foot holt at that. She never set in an arm chear in her life, an you end lock the top hood ove a churn ur a big dog collar round her waist. Her hair is as black as a crow's wing at midnite, ur a nigger hulin' charcoal when he's had no breakfus. Tis as slick as this here bottil, an nito as long as a horse tail. I've seen her jump over the top of a split bottom cheer and never show her ankils ur ketch her dress on to it. She cud cry and laff at the same time, an either luv all over you hate you till ye felt like you had been whipped with a pizen vine ur a bunch ove nettles when yer britches an shut wur both in the wash-tub. She kerred devil enuf about her to fill a four hoss waggan bed, with a skin as white as the inside ove a frog-stool; cheeks and lips as red as a perch's gills in dog wood blossom time; an such a smile! When she smile struck ya fair and square it felt like a big horn ove on-rectified Menungehul' ur ole Buburn after ye'd been sober for a month, tendin ove a hoss prayer meetin twice a day, and occasionally in the nite. Three ove her smiles, when she tried herself, fifteen minits apart, wud a male the gran captin ove the temperance society, so he'd run he wudn't know his breeches from a par of bellows, ur a temperince pledge from a—a—water pot. Oh, I be drated of its eny use talkin. That gal cud make my old Bishop Soul himself, ur kill man, not to speak ove dad, e she just hinted that she wanted sich a thing dun. Sich a 'oman cud du more divilment than she only knowned it; an I'm afeard she knows adazly. She acts mitly like she due eny how. Her ankils are as round as the rist ove a rifl gun, an not much bigger, an when she wur a dancin ur a cutin up shunes, ur a makin ove a bed—

Oh, dur sich winin' why aint they all made on the hemp back principal like man, ur Bett Carr, ur Harriet Beecher Stowe, so they wudn't bother a feller at all, George this world's all rong, any bom; more temptation than preventity; if it wur ekel I wudn't mind it. What kin the ole preachers and the ugly wimen expect ove us, exposed as we ar? Oh, its no use talkin. (Here Sut's voice trembled, and a large sparkling tear splashed on his shoe, and he was silent for a space.)

"What, Sut?"

"Music! the rushin water dus make music; so dus the wind, an the fire in the mountains, an it made me feel sorter uneasy agin; but every time I looked onto that gal Sicily Burns, I had all the feelin mixed up of the litin, the river, an the snak.

"Well, to tell it all at once, she was a gal all over, from the pint ove her toe nials to the end ove the longest hair on the highest knob ove her head—all the time, every whar—an that ove the ex-  
cistin kind. One course I leaned to her as close as I das tu, and in spite ove my long legs, appetite for whisky, my shut scrapp, and dad's actin hoss, she sorter leaned to me, an I was be-guiu to think I wer just the greatest an estabilist man on earth not exceptin Old Buck, ur Brigham Young with all his saddil collord, wrin-kled winin, cradles full of babies, an his Big Salt Lake thrown in.

"Well, wun day a cussed, deceivin, palaverin, stinkin Yankee pedlar, all jack knife anjw, can tu ole man Buruses with a load ove appil parins, calliker ribbins, jehswards an sody-powder. Now mind, I'd never hearn tell ove that truck afore, an I be durned if I don't want it to be the last—wus nor rifl powder, was nor percussion, three times as smart, an hurs wus—head wus. Burn din, burn all Yankee pedlars, and durh that principles and practices, I say. I wish I had all the sody-powder they ever made in his cussed paunch an a slow-motion fixed to him, an I had a chun ove fire—the fellow what found a piece ove him big enuf to feed a cockroach ought to be King ove the Sultan's harem for a thous-and years for his luck. They aint human no how. The mint at Filadelyf is the Heaven; they th'ink that God eats half dimes for brekfst, hashes the leavins for dinner, and swallers a cent an a dired appil fur supper, sits on a stampin machine fur a throne, sleeps in a crib full of half dollars, an measures men like money, by count. That haint wun ove them got a soul but what cud dance a jig in a kabbage seed an leave rume for the fidler, an perhaps a Yankee gal ur two the use we al stripe thrown in.

"Well, Sicily she bought a tin box ove the sody fur him; an hid it away from her folks, a savin it fur me."

"I happened to pass next day an course stop ped to enjoy a look at the temoter, an she war mity luvin tu me; put wun arm round my neck, an tuther wun whar the cirsingil goes round a hoss, tuck the turn on me with her left foot, an gin me a kiss. Says she, 'Sutty, love, I've got sumethin fur ye, a new sensashun.' an I believed in it, for I begin to feel it's ready. My toes felt like little minnars wun a niblin at 'em—a cold streak run up down my back like a lizard with a turky hit arter him in sittin time—my heart fel hot an unsatified like, an then I'd cut old Soul's throat in a minit if she'd hinted a needseity for such a operashun. Then she pured ten ur twelve ove blue papers ove the sody inter a big tumbler an about the same num ber ove white wuns inter tuther tumbler, and put ni onto a pint ove water on both ove them, an stirred em both up with a case nife, lookin as solmin as a snow storm when the fodd'r gin out. She hilt wun while she told me to drink tuther. I swallered it at wun run—tasted salty like, but I thot it war a part ove the sensashun. But I war mistaken; all ove the cussed infurnel sensashun wun yet to cum, an it wun't long at it, boss, you'd better believe me. Then she gin me tuther tumbler an I sent it arter the fast wun race hoss fashun. In about a moment a half I thot I'd swallered a trashin machin in full blast, ur a cupple ove bulldogs all they had sot in tu fitin. I seed that I war catch agin—same family disper sition to make cussed fools ove themselves every change—so I broke for my boss. I stole a look back, an than Sicily lay on her back on the porch screamin with laffin, her hups in the air, a kickin ove them together like she war a tryin to kick her slippers off. But I had no time tu look then, an than war a road ove foam from the house to the hoss two feet wide an four inches deep—looked like it had been snowin—a poppin, an a hissin, an a bilin like a tub ove hot sopuds, had gethered a cherry tree limb as I run, an I lit astraddle ove my boss, a whippin an a kickin

like mad. This, with the scary noise I made (for I war a whislin, an a hissin, an a splutterin outer mouth, nose and eyes, like a steam engine,) set him a rearin an avarin like he wus skinned out of his senses. Well, he went. The foam rolled out an the old black horse flew. He jess mizled; skered to deth an so wu I. So we agreed on the pint, of the greatest distance in the smallest time. I aimed for Dr. Goodman's at the Hiwassee Copper Mine to git washin to stop the explosiun in my inards. I met a sariut rider on his travels towards a fried chicken an a hat full of ball bigkis. As I cum a tarin along he hilt up his hands like he wanted tu pray for me, but as I preferred phisic tu prayer in my peculiar sitwashun at that time, I just rolled along. He tuck a skeer as I cum in onto him, his faish gin out, and he dodged, hoss, saddle bags and over coat, inter a thicket, just like you've seen a turkil take water off a log when a tarin big steamboat came along. As he passed old man Barnes, Sicily hilt him, and axed him if he had met any body in a hurry gwine up the road. The peron that perhaps he did, an perhaps he didn't, he'd seen a site ur a spook, ur a ghost, ur old Beel'zebub himself, or the kom'it. He didn't adazly know which, but taken all things together an the short time he had for preparation, he thot he met a crazy, long-legged, shakin Quaker, a skeen from the writh tu cum, on a black an white spotted hoss a whippin ov him with a big brush, an he had a white beard, what cum from ni out of his eyes to the pummil over the saddle, an then forked an went to his knees, as then sumtimes drapend in bunches as big as a crow's nest to the ground, an he aearn a sound like the rushin ove water, mites watters, an he war mitly exercised about it, eny how. Well, I guess he war, an so war his fat hoss, an so war old blackey, an wust exerciz ed ove all ove em war, I, myself. I afterwards hearn hat when he had composed himself he writ his konklasins about it to Sicily, that it war a new steam invenshun tu kerry the Katholic doctrine, and the Pope's measels over the yearth, made outen sheet iron, ingle rubber, tanned leather, ice cream and fat pine, and that the boss, es tall wurd made ove iron wire, red hot at the pints, an a steam ove sparks as long as the steerin ove a flat boat tollered in his trail an takin it altogether, it wusnt a safe thing tu meet in a lane ove a dark nite; an he thot he had a call over the mountains tu another sar-eut.

"Now, George, all this beard an spots on the hoss an steam, at fire, an snow, and wire tairs is oudeous humbug. It all cum outen my inards, without any vomit in effurt; an of it hadn't I'd a busted inter more pieces than is aig in a big cat fish."

"The Lovegoods at all confounded fools, and Dad ain't the wust wun ove em. Jine me in drinkin success to the family, fur I don't think they'll ever git it eny other way, owin tu that dis persion."

The bottom ove Sut's flask flashed in the sun light, and the gurgling sound proclaimed the toast duly drunk.

### An Anathema against Tobacco.

Poor old Greeley, the frantic white-hat and drab coat philosopher of like man, ur Bett Carr, ur Harriet Beecher Stowe, so they wudn't bother a feller at all, George this world's all rong, any bom; more temptation than preventity; if it wur ekel I wudn't mind it. What kin the ole preachers and the ugly wimen expect ove us, exposed as we ar? Oh, its no use talkin. (Here Sut's voice trembled, and a large sparkling tear splashed on his shoe, and he was silent for a space.)

"I've hearn in the mountains a fast route fourth

proff smash ove thunder cum unexpected an shake

the yearth, bringin with it a strung ove lightning

as long as a quarter track a racin down a big pine tree, tarin it into broom splits an tuhick pikkers an a rass ove a cloud ove dust an bark an army ove limbs, with a smill sortler like the devil war about, and its lond darin needil lookin leaves a fallin on me, an roun me, with a tif—shamed sort ove sound, and then a quiverin ove the yearth as little snakes die, an I felt quas—sorter half scare an half comfort. I've seen the ratil snak squar himself on his own dunghil tu cut at me, a sayin z e e e w! with that noisy tail ove his all beauty, an glittor, an vim, an I felt quas agin. I've seen the Ocoee river jumpin mad frum rock to rock, with hits clear, cool water, white foam an music!"

"What, Sut?"

"Music! the rushin water dus make music; so dus the wind, an the fire in the mountains, an it made me feel sorter uneasy agin; but every time I looked onto that gal Sicily Burns, I had all the feelin mixed up of the litin, the river, an the snak.

"Well, to tell it all at once, she was a gal all over, from the pint ove her toe nials to the end ove the longest hair on the highest knob ove her head—all the time, every whar—an that ove the ex-  
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Lake thrown in.

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"What, Sut?"

"Music! the rushin water dus make music; so dus the wind, an the fire in the mountains, an it made me feel sorter uneasy agin; but every time I looked onto that gal Sicily Burns, I had all the feelin mixed up of the litin, the river, an the snak.

"Well, to tell it all at once, she was a gal all over, from the pint ove her toe nials to the end ove the longest hair on the highest knob ove her head—all the time, every whar—an that ove the ex-  
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# COMMONWEALTH.

## FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY,.....AUGUST 24, 1857.

**NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.**—Three members of that intensely Democratic body, the Common Council of the City of New York, celebrated for the facility with which it swindles the city to fill the pockets of the members, got drunk at a larger beer saloon on Saturday night last, and finally raised a fight with the proprietors, in which they got decently and deservedly whipped. The names were Mansfield, Roehner, and Warner, and represented respectfully the forty-sixth, twenty-fifth, and fourteenth districts. They were arrested and held to bail. So the New York papers tell us. As there is no city or section in the Union where the Democratic party has held such absolute and uninterrupted sway for so many years as New York, the above illustration of the character of the men that party delights to honor with offices is instructive. As several of the members of the Council were notorious dogger keepers, brothel bullies, and emigrant runners (the meanest swindlers living) before they were elected, and several others turn out no better after election, we can form a very correct idea of the party of which such men are the representatives.

**MR. R. REVILL Esq.,** clerk of the Owen County Court is announced in the *Yankee* as a candidate for clerk of the House of Representatives; and **BEN C. ALLIN, Esq.,** of Mercer, is announced in the *Louisville Courier* as a candidate for the same office. Both of these gentlemen are Democrats. We think it likely that although there is no "Wild hunt after office" there will be *candidates enough* to fill all the offices in the gift of the next Legislature, the indications are in that direction at present.

**A TALENTED CONGRESS.**—A correspondent of the *Lowell Journal* says, in looking over a list of the members of the Twenty third Congress, which commenced December 2, 1833, and closed March 2, 1835, I was somewhat surprised at the number of members who have filled high positions under our Government. Six members of that Congress, J. Q. Adams (previous,) Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, and Buchanan, have occupied the Presidential Chair. Five members, Calhoun, Johnson, Tyler, Fillmore, and King, have been Vice Presidents; and no less than eight members, Messrs. John Q. Adams, Henry Clay, John Forsyth, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, James Buchanan, John M. Clayton, and Edward Everett, have filled the office of Secretary of State. Thirty two members have been Governors of States, and twenty-three members of the House have since served in the Senate.

**RAILROAD MEETING.**—A railroad meeting was called at the Court House, Newport, on Thursday night, and was largely attended. The meeting was addressed by Gen. George Dickey and W. W. Wright, of Henry, and by Mr. Hallam and Col. Jones, of Newport. The purpose of the meeting was to raise \$300,000 in Newport for the Louisville and New Branch Railroad. At the conclusion of the meeting a committee of seven citizens was appointed to confer with the committee of the City Council in reference to the matter. The citizens turned out en masse, and the greatest excitement prevailed. Mr. McCracken, President of the City Council, was chairman of the meeting, and Mr. King secretary.

**LOCK ON GREEN RIVER.**—The high water has greatly retarded the repairs of the broken dam on Green river. Mr. Brown the contractor, is actively employed with as many men as can work to advantage in rebuilding the broken structure, but he does not promise to have it completed in less than two months. Mr. Brown is the owner of a large flouring mill on one of the upper "dams" and has other private interests in the navigation of the river, which will stimulate him to use every effort to complete the repairs as soon as it is practicable. The public, therefore, have a guarantee that there will be no unnecessary delay.

**In Hendrick and Morgan counties, Ind.,** the hog cholera is prevailing to a great extent. Numbers of hogs are dying daily, and no efforts on the part of farmers have any effect in staying the disease. A trader at Mooresville, on the M. & I. R. R., a day or two since, received a very heavy remittance from Louisville, with instructions to purchase stock hogs and crops of corn. He, visiting the above localities, returned in a few days, giving the whole matter up, having found the hogs dying off to such a great extent.

**It is said that our Government is about to take possession of the island of Formosa, as security for the payment by the Chinese Government of the indemnity demanded for damages done to American interests during the disturbance at Canton.**

**SUICIDE OF A PHILADELPHIA BANK OFFICER.**—The *Philadelphia Bulletin* of the 17th chronicles the suicide of George Helmold, Cashier of the Western Bank in that city.

**Mr. Helmold, who was unmarried, lived with his sister.** After he had retired to his room on Monday evening one of his sisters heard him walking the floor, and she went to the door and asked him if he was ill. He replied that he was not, but that he was restless. At an early hour in the morning his sister again went to his room, and receiving no response to her knock at the door, she entered the room and found the unfortunate gentleman lying on the floor with his throat cut. It seems that Mr. H., who had not been in bed during the night, had stood up before a dressing glass, and after deliberately inflicting the fatal wound, he laid down upon a piece of oil-cloth upon the floor, where he was found. He was still alive when discovered, but he died in a few minutes.

**The deceased was forty-nine years of age.** He had been engaged in the Western Bank for twenty-five years. During this time he had enjoyed the unlimited confidence and respect of all who knew him. During his boyhood he at one time gave evidences of insanity, and was for a period placed under restraint. Within a year he has been unusually nervous, and his impaired sight has, at times, caused him to apprehend that he would come to want. There is no doubt that the said act was prompted by insanity.

**It will be seen by the announcement in to-day's paper, that Mr. ROBERT BROWDER is a candidate to represent Logan County in the next Legislature of Kentucky, in place of Mr. John F. First, deceased. The time for holding the special election has to be appointed by the Governor, who has not yet issued his proclamation.**

*Russellville Herald.*

### What the Dred Scott Case Decided and What it did not Decide.

The Boston *Law Reporter* contains a very able and thorough review of the Dred Scott decision, which will enable the reader to know what the Supreme Court has decided in that important case far more readily and clearly than he can learn from the official notice itself. Those, also, who desire to understand, not merely the points which the so-called, decision really decided, but what it did not decide, will do well to consult the *Law Reporter's* article, the authorship of which is ascribed to Horace Gray, Jr., and John Lowell, two well-known gentlemen of Boston. The result of their investigation of the decision is briefly stated, as follows:

First.—As to the question, "Can a negro be a citizen of the United States?" It has been commonly supposed that the Court decided this question in the negative. This is a mistake. From the form in which it was presented, it is very doubtful whether it was before the Court for a decision. Four of the nine Judges thought that it was; these were the Chief Justice, and Justices Wayne and Daniel, who answer the question in the negative, and Justice Curtis, who answers it in the affirmative. Of the Judges who give no opinion on the point, one (Judge McLean) declares that if he answered the question at all it would be in the affirmative; Justice Catron, when Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, gave an opinion directly involving an affirmative answer to the question, the three other Judges give no clue to their opinions. On this question, then, the Court stands thus: three in the affirmative, three in the negative and three silent.

Secondly.—Was the Missouri Compromise constitutional? It is a perfectly well settled principle of the Supreme Court and one that has often been laid down from its bench, that no part of an opinion of the Court is to be regarded as of authority as a precedent which was not necessary to the determination of the question before it. Any thing beyond this is merely the expression of the individual opinion of the Judge; and it has been well said that "if general dicta are to be considered as establishing the law, nothing is yet set in or can long be settled." Bearing this in mind, let us look at the facts of the case. Scott was a slave in Missouri; was taken by his master to Illinois, thence into a Territory of the United States where slavery was prohibited by the Missouri Compromise, and thence back to Missouri. The opinion of the Court is placed upon the ground that the laws of Missouri are to decide whether Scott is or is not a slave, now that he has returned thither. If this be so, what marks it whether the Compromise was valid or invalid? In other words, whether Scott was free when in Illinois, or in the Territory, or whether he continued to be a slave all the time? And if the Court goes out of its way to give an opinion on this point, could a plainer instance be found of an opinion on a point not necessary to determine the right of the parties?

The Court, then, has not decided that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional.

Thirdly.—This case is often spoken of as deciding that a master may take his slave to a free State, and there hold him as a slave. This is a simple mistake; there is no such point decided. But—

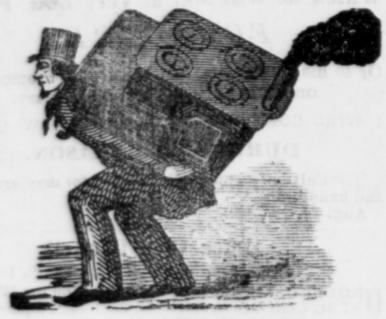
Fourthly.—The doctrine is here established that, if a slave be taken by his master to a free State, and does not there claim his liberty, but consents to holding him to a slave there, if the highest Court of that State considers him still to be a slave. In other words, the Dred Scott case does not decide that a negro is a slave in a free State, because he was a slave in the State from which he was brought; nor that a slave carried from a slave to a free State and brought back is free because he might have claimed his freedom in the free State; nor that he is necessarily a slave after his return; but leaves his freedom or slavery to be settled by the laws of the slave State to which he returned with his master.

*From the Richmond Messenger.*

The Editor of the *Democrat* in a leader of over a column in length again attacks the Normal School. It is the same old argument that has been used ever since the paper was established, viz: that the poor children are robbed to support a few young men at College for a season by his quotation of the Constitution of Ky., but only proves that not one cent of the school fund raised by taxation is used in defraying the expenses of the institution. The money is taken from the common school fund derived from the General Government, which the clause he quotes shall be appropriated to the "sustaining of a system of common schools." The Normal School is a part of the system of common schools, no system of common schools is complete without it. It is the very fountain from whence proceeds the waters of life. The heart which severs the life giving elixir through its every part. It is recognized by the framer of the act (a Democrat) to organize the Normal School as indispensable in the thorough and efficient operation of said common school system, "to provide a sufficient supply of competent teachers" composed of citizens of Ky. For the accomplishment of this purpose the Normal School is in the opinion of the greatest and wisest men of not only our country North and South, but also other countries, is the only practicable means. It is simply ridiculous to think for a moment of furnishing the common schools with native teachers, by any other way than an annual donation from the State. No private corporation could or would accomplish such an undertaking. The only and the best resort is the one adopted by the wisdom of all people who have common schools, viz: a Normal School. The editor does not object to Yankee teachers being supported by natives. That is all right. But strange to say would do it by destroying the only way practicable. We defy him or any person else to establish a school for the education of teachers for common schools without drawing upon the State revenue for the means. That will take time to accomplish this and no doubt it will take 30 years. But will the abolishing of the Normal School increase or diminish the time? Is it probable that the State will ever be rid of Yankee teachers without the Normal School? Why does not this editor advocate an increase in the number of scholars in this present number is too small for the State? Certainly that is the best way to remedy the evil if any exists. Why does he not advocate a direct tax upon the people for the specific end of educating teachers if he objects to the present means? He will take time to accomplish this and no doubt it will take 30 years. But will the abolishing of the Normal School increase or diminish the time? Is it probable that the State will ever be rid of Yankee teachers without the Normal School? 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AND  
GRAVE STONES.  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
A large stock always on hand at the lowest prices.  
June 8, 1857—3m.

STOVES! STOVES!!



I HAVE just received a large assortment of the best COOKING STOVES ever brought to the city of Frankfort, which I can sell as cheap, as can be bought in Louisville, or elsewhere. Give me a call and see for yourself.

Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware  
in all its various branches, wholesale and retail, as cheap as it can be bought at any other place in the city. Job work executed with neatness and dispatch.

Tin Guttering and Spouting  
made and put up on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. All of those who are in want of

Copper, Tin or Sheet Iron Roofing  
would make it to their interest to give me a call before going elsewhere.

If you don't forget to come to Old Bank Building, one door from the corner Main and St. Clair's streets.  
June 11, 1857—4t.

H. R. MILLER.

SENATOR II.

HAVING recently purchased (at a high price) this superior Importer—BULL, I wish to breed him to a cow at \$250 to insure, with a moderate charge also for keeping the cow.

SENATOR II was calved in England on the 15th day of April, 1857; was imported by the North Kentuckian Importer—BULL, at the same time, at the same price, for \$2,000 by Messrs. Allen and Card of Kentuckian county. Though large he is elegantly formed and has proven himself to be a most excellent breeder, four of his calves being beautiful roans, though he is part Friesian. For breeding purposes he is said to have no superior in England or America. He is a fine animal and well suited for breeding purposes.

The machines are now being manufactured and sold by J. M. & C. HOLLAND, Co., No. 1 Spruce Street, New York, at the following:

PRICES WITH RIGHT TO USE IN COUNTY:

Machine complete, \$100 00

Machine complete without the extra attachment for preparing cotton seed, 80 00

Machine for sowing, broadcast, and harrowing only, 70 00

Persons who may be desirous of procuring one of these valuable Machines can be accommodated by calling upon A. H. Hobbs, the proprietor of the Frankfort Commonweal, who will supply a representation of the same, so that Farmers can form their own opinions of its practical utility.

March 11, 1857—4t.

THO. W. SCOTT,  
Near Frankfort, Ky.

MELROSE FOR SALE.

THAT BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AND STOCK FARM, situated a mile from the State Capital, City of Frankfort, and extending to its limits, is offered for sale.

Nature has done much for its symmetry, beauty and value, and with a few thousand dollars added, it will be a most excellent residence.

The entire premises, enclosed with stone, wire, and wood fencing; all well arranged and in good condition, promote comfort, and convenience.

A turnpike and on the line of the railroad, passing through the premises, upon a beautiful curve, full view of the residence, add much to its life, and interest.

It contains about 500 Acres well set in grasses, except the part in cultivation. Payments may be divided into three parts.

Strong inducements can not well be presented, to those desiring health, comfort or living, convenience to the best schools, and good market, with every conceivable facility for transportation.

The premises are in the inspection of all persons desiring such property. An application by mail will receive prompt attention.

Nov. 28, 1856—4t.

A. W. DUDLEY.

BOOK BINDING.

A. C. Keenan informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hobbs the Bindery sold to him in 1855, and will give his whole attention to the management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS suited to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's, Frankfort, July 31, 1857—73—4t.

DENTAL SURGERY,  
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

COACH FACTORY.

M. H. BRAND'S  
PREMIUM  
STOCK MILL,

For Cutting and Grinding Corn and Cob.

The attention of Stock Feeders and Farmers generally is called to this Mill, which has taken the first place at the Stock Fair, and in the market, in the city of Frankfort, and in all parts of the Union in 1855.

3000 H.P. of power, and 1000 H.P. of force.

There are six good reasons for this unparalleled increase and great popularity: 1st. It is strong and reliable, and easily managed. 2d. It saves the hard labor of raking. 3d. It saves almost another hand in the work of cutting and grinding. 4th. It is well secured in the shaft, and does not drop in the after handling, and the heads are not exposed in the stock so as to cause saving even exceed the LABOR saving. 5th. It is a great improvement of all other invent. machines in use. 6th. It has a knife that does not choke.

Its other excellencies, too numerous to mention here, are also given in the circulars. Its intrinsic worth is also attested by the award (mostly in only 3 years) of OVER TO FIRST PRIMES!

PRICE—REAPER AND MOWER, \$200.—\$75 on its cost, \$75 on its value, and \$25 on its first premium.

PRICE OF SELF-RAKING REAPER ONLY \$175. Considerable saving in freight to those at a distance who order prior to 1st of March; also liberal discount for advance payment.

There is a machine, order immediately. Thought a little known the past season, and none ready for delivery till 1st May. Yet not two-thirds the customers could be supplied. The reputation of the Machine is now widely established, so that THREE THOUSAND will not as nearly supply the demand as twelve hundred did last year. It is a great improvement over all other invent. machines in use.

It has a knife that does not choke.

It is a great improvement of all other invent. machines in use.

It has a knife that does not choke.

It has